

A MODULAR APPROACH TO ELECTRONIC FUZE DEVELOPMENT

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PRESENTATION CONTENTS

- Company Background
- International Fuzing Trends
- Customized Fuze Features
- Risk Areas in Artillery Fuze Development
- Development Approach
- Fuze Components
 - Customized Features
- Derived Range of Fuzes
- Future Possibilities
- Summary
- Conclusion

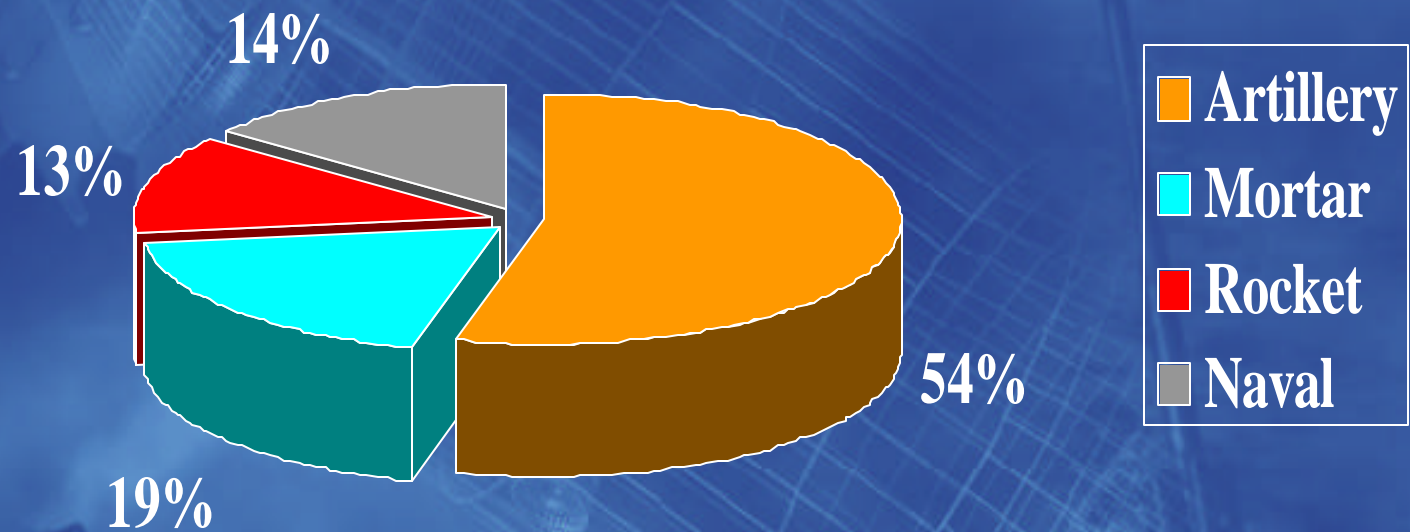


FUCHS ELECTRONICS - BACKGROUND

- Privately owned South African Company
- Designs and Manufactures Electronic Fuzes for Tube-Launched Ammunition
 - Artillery Fuzes
 - Rocket fuzes
 - Naval Fuzes
 - Mortar Fuzes
 - Fuze Setting Systems
- Staff of Approx. 280
- Supplies Internationally to Ammunition Suppliers and end-users
- Almost 100% of Production is Exported



FUZE PRODUCTION PERCENTAGES BY PRODUCT TYPE *



* Based on sales of past 20 Years

International Artillery Fuzing Trends

- Customer Requirements:
 - Short Timescales – Typically 4 to 6 months to Production
 - Reduced Production Volumes
 - Customized Features
 - Proven Safety, Reliability and Qualification Status
 - Very High Probability of Project Success



Customized Fuze Features

- Safety Times
- Burst Heights
- PD Backup feature and its Arming time
- Multi Role Usage e.g. Proximity, Time, PD, PD Delay
 - With or Without Delay Function
 - Post Impact Delay Time
- Function Switch
- Inductive Settable Features
- On-Board Displays of e.g. Time Set
- Delivery Timescales are always shorter than needed for a full development cycle !



Risk Areas in Artillery Fuze Development

- Component breakage due to launch stresses at Highest Charges
- Survival of in-flight temperatures and pressures
- Trajectory Bursts due to:
 - Noise effects
 - Vibration
 - Ammunition instability
- Compatibility with Rocket Assisted or Base bleed Ammunition
- High Cost of Dynamic Proofing
- Lead times of Electronic components



Development Approach

- To satisfy the requirements, the following approach has been adopted successfully:
 - Use Integrated Development Teams within the company:
 - Electronics Engineers
 - Mechanical Engineers
 - Pre-Production Representatives
 - Instrumentation Development Engineers
 - Quality Control Engineers



Development Approach - II

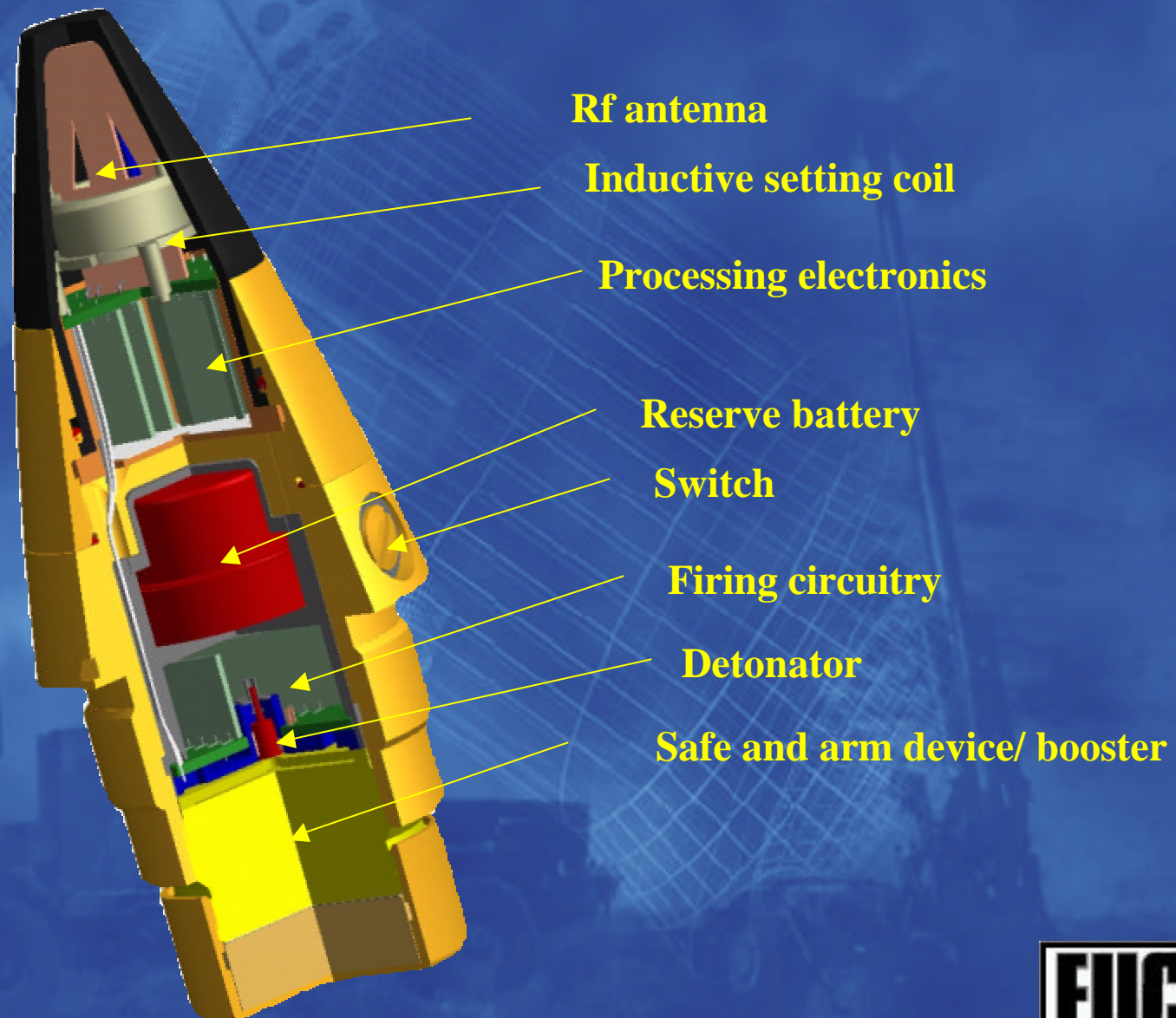
- Use of proven “Building Blocks”
- In-house Prototype Manufacturing Department
- Regular Dynamic Proofing
 - Use of In-Flight Telemetry
 - Easy access to well instrumented Proof Ranges
- Development of Dedicated Test Instrumentation



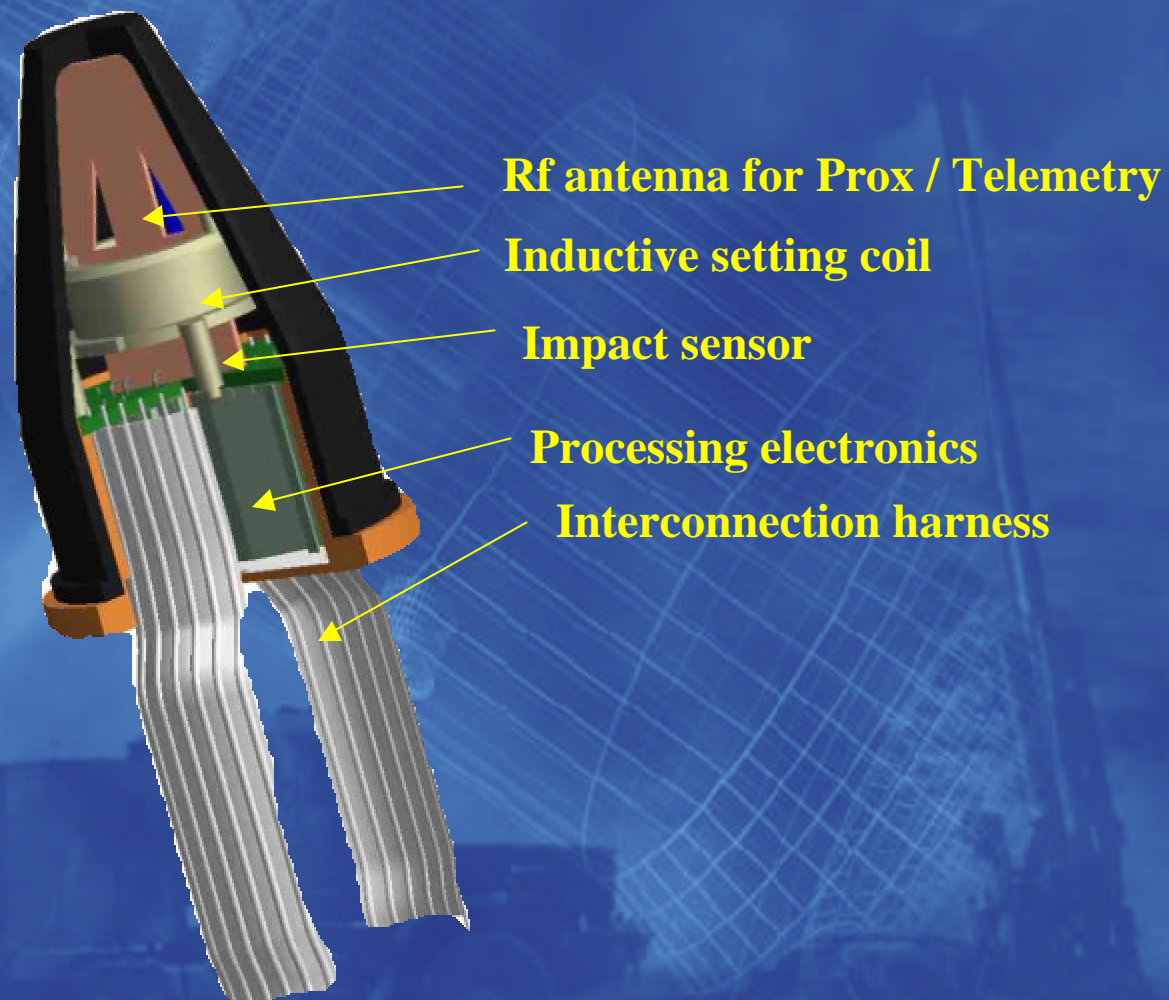
Sync. No. 7989 L9
Fuze No. 0065535
Mode: PX Hi 200.0
Count Down: 108s
Volts=27.2 SFM04
Delta=05 Gain=00



Typical electronic fuze components

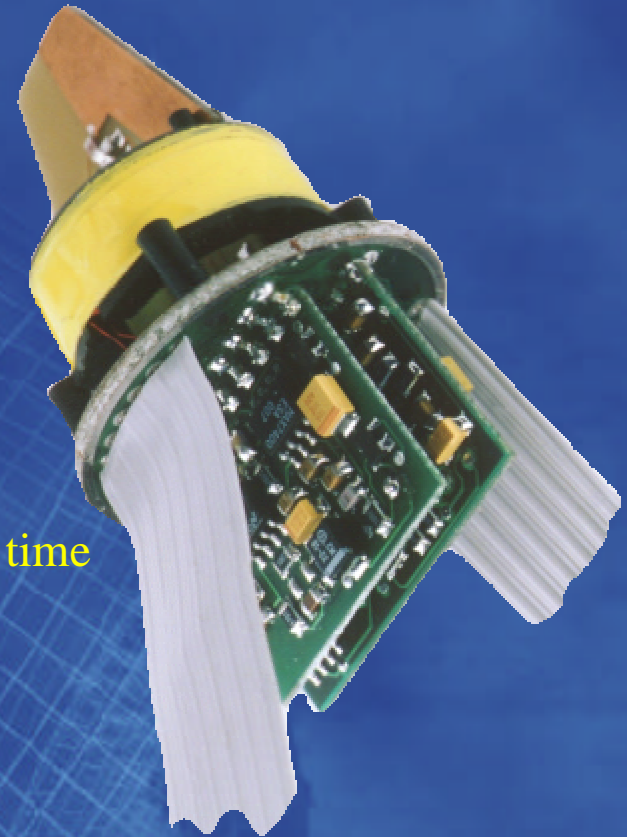


Electronic head assembly



Electronic Head Assembly

- **STANDARD FEATURES:**
 - Microprocessor Controlled
 - Software programmed during final assembly
 - Inductively Settable or Factory Set Only
 - DATA stored in EEPROM
 - Re-Writeable via Inductive coil interface
 - Mission Settings, e.g. Proximity with 6.5 sec Safety time

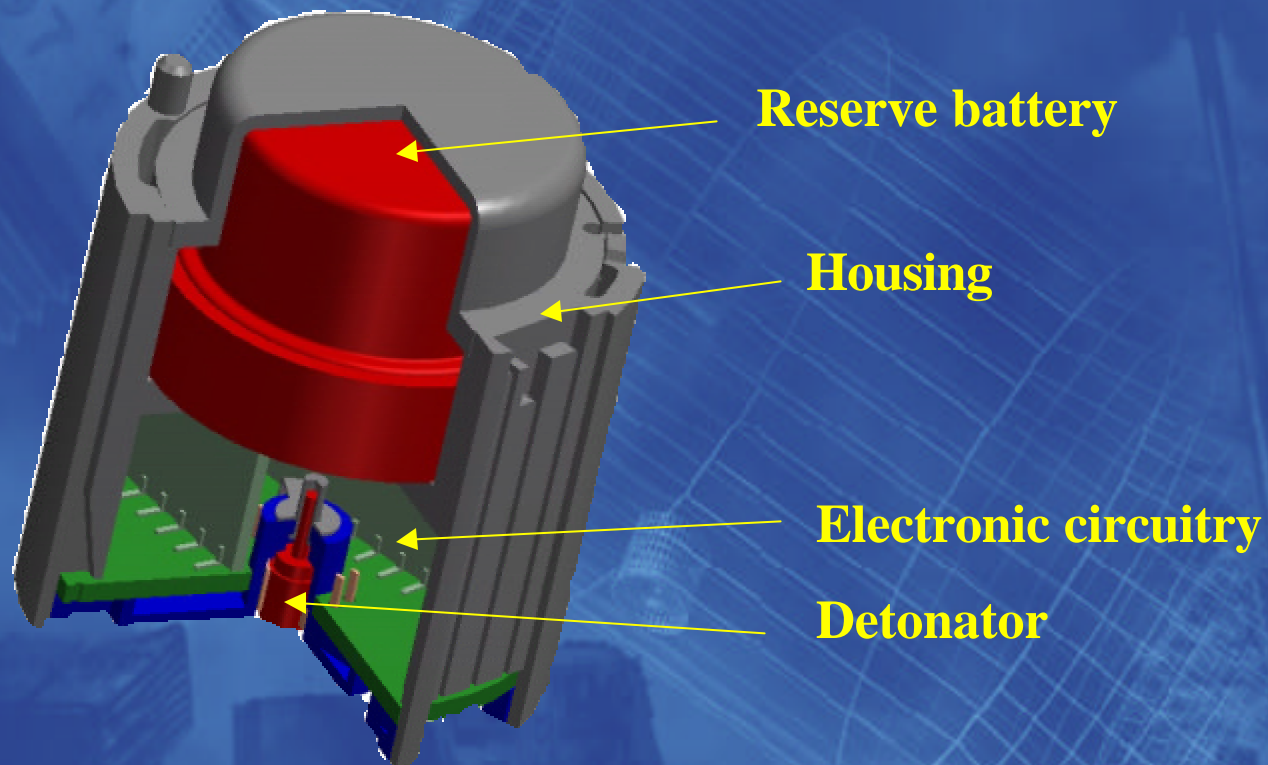


Electronic Head Assembly

- CUSTOM FEATURES
 - Proximity / Time / PD Functions
 - Safety Time for PD Backup
 - Proximity Enable / Safety Time
 - Proximity Algorithm
 - Burst Heights
 - Switch Setting
 - Production / Engineering Settings
 - RF Transmission Characteristics
 - Signal Processor Characteristics
 - Telemetry Features

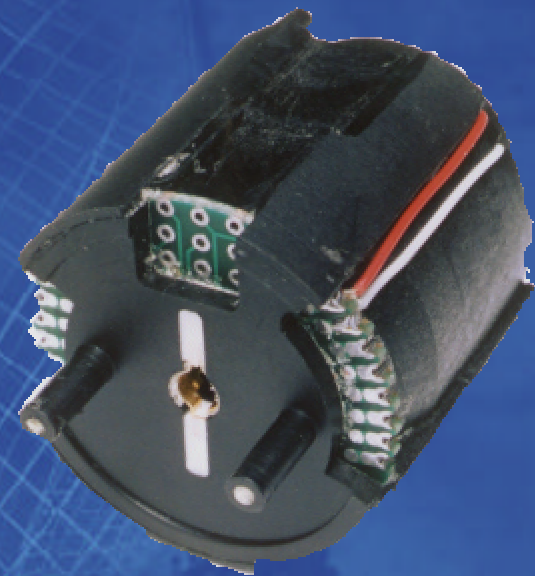
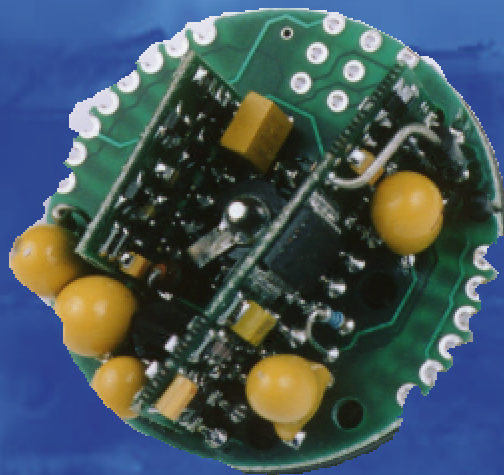


Lower module assembly



Lower Module Assembly

- FEATURES:
 - Fire circuitry
 - Power supply circuitry
 - Detonator interface
 - Interface to switches or displays
- CUSTOM FEATURES
 - Fire circuit safety times
 - Post impact delay time



General construction



Nose cone

Fuze body

Push buttons

Display

Safe and arm device



Display



Mode switch

General Construction

- FEATURES:
 - Houses all sub-assemblies
- CUSTOM FEATURES
 - Switches for MOFA or PROX/PD
 - Buttons for time fuze setting
 - Display for time fuze setting
 - Safe and arm device
 - 40m or 200m Options



SAFE AND ARM DEVICES



DISPLAY



Derived Range of Artillery Fuzes



ARTILLERY PROXIMITY,
ELECTRONIC PD / DELAY
AND MOFA FUZES

FUZE SETTER

ARTILLERY TIME FUZES

FUCHS
ELECTRONICS

Future Possibilities

- Further Enhance Flexibility by:
- Mid – Life Software Upgrade to Fuzing Systems
 - Depot Modification of Microprocessor code via Inductive Setting Coil
 - (Currently done by hard wiring at final production stage)
- Examples:
 - Convert Proximity Fuzes to Multi-Role Fuzes
 - Upgrade ECCM features as a software retrofit
 - Improve reliability by use of improved signal processing



Summary

- Benefits of a modular development approach:
 - Significantly reduced number of Dynamic Firings
 - Reduced Development Time
 - Reduced Technical Risk
 - Increased Manufacturing Flexibility
 - Different Fuzes can be produced with the same material
 - Reduced Life cycle cost
 - Software only Mid-life upgrades
 - Re-work or Re-use of fuzes without physical disassembly



CONCLUSION

A modular approach to electronic fuze development assists in reducing 'time to market' and development costs as well as reducing risks involved in adopting untested hardware

FUCHS
ELECTRONICS
Dependable Fuze Technology

FUCHS
ELECTRONICS